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DECREE GRANTS AID FOR CHILDBIRTH, TAXES CHILDLESS;
 BULGARIAN MOTHERS WITH LARGE FAMILIES HONORED

PROVIDES FOR GRANT OF AID, MONTHLY BONUSES -- Sofia, Izvestiya, 7 Sep 51

Excerpts from the amended text of the Decree on Encouraging Childbirth, which was published in Izvestiya on 29 June 1951, are given below:

I. GRANTS OF FINANCIAL AID AT CHILDBIRTH

Article 1. All Bulgarian citizens living in Bulgaria or abroad are entitled to a single grant of financial aid in case of childbirth.

When at least one of the parents of the child is insured under the Social Security Law as a paid worker or an employee, the aid is granted in the following amounts: for the first child, 4,000 leva; for the second, 6,000; for the third, 12,000; for the fourth, 20,000; for the fifth, 25,000; for the sixth and each following child, 30,000 leva.

In all other cases the aid granted is half of the above amounts.

Article 2. The aid for childbirth is given to the mother. In case only the father is insured or the mother is insured and dies before receiving the aid, the total amount is given to the father. If there is no father, the aid is given to the child's guardian.

Article 3. The right to receive financial aid for childbirth dates from the moment the child is born and the birth certificate made out.

If a request for payment of the aid is not made within 3 months of the birth date, the aid is not granted.

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Article 4. The amount of aid is based on the number of the mother's living children at the moment of the birth of the last child, whether or not they are children of different fathers and whether or not they live with the mother.

Article 5. In determining the amount of aid, offspring who have been killed or have disappeared at the front or in the fight against fascism and those who have perished as members of brigade, as trudovaks, or as soldiers are regarded as living children.

In determining the amount of aid, children who have lost their Bulgarian citizenship are not taken into consideration.

Article 6. In case of twins, the same aid is given for each twin as is given for the last-born child.

Example: A mother has two living children and gives birth to twins. For each of the twins aid is granted as if he were the fourth child.

Article 7. Financial aid for the birth of children to blue- and white-collar workers is authorized and paid from the social security fund by the enterprise or the office in which they are employed.

To receive aid, the blue- or white-collar worker is required within 3 months of the date of the child's birth to submit a request for financial aid to the president of the commission at the enterprise or the office in which he is employed, as specified in Article 8.

Article 8. The request for financial aid is examined within 3 days of its receipt by a commission made up of the following: the manager of the enterprise or office or his representative, the president of the labor union committee of the enterprise, and the chief accountant or disbursing officer.

The decision of the commission is written on the request itself. Payment of the aid is made against a receipt, and the sum paid is charged against the social security account. The birth certificate is marked to indicate that the aid has been paid and the certificate is returned to the parent.

The amount of aid paid is entered in the file of the insured.

Article 9. Bulgarian citizens serving in Bulgarian government offices abroad receive the aid for birth of a child from the central office of the department in which they are employed.

Article 10. Persons not insured as blue- or white-collar workers under the Social Security Law submit requests for financial aid to the chief of public health and social welfare in the locality where the mother of the child resides.

Article 11. Payment of financial aid for childbirth is made from the social aid funds of the people's soviets.

II. MONTHLY BONUSES FOR CHILDREN

Article 12. Under the Social Security Law, monthly bonuses for children are paid to blue- or white-collar workers in addition to their regular salaries.

The monthly bonuses are paid in the following amounts: for one child, 300 leva; for two children, 700; for three, 1,400; for four, 2,400; for five, 3,400; and for every child thereafter, 1,200 leva.

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The amount of the bonus is determined by the number of children for whom it is given.

Article 13. Monthly bonuses for children are received also by the following unemployed pensioners:

- a. Pensioners, former blue- and white-collar workers who have accident, disability, and old-age insurance
- b. Pensioners who receive military disability pensions
- c. Those receiving civil disability pensions
- d. Those who receive national pensions for outstanding service.

Article 14. By the term "children" is meant one's own children, step-children, or legally adopted living children under the age of 14, who are supported by their parents. Monthly bonuses for children are received by only one of the parents.

Children put in nurseries and other children's institutions supported by the state and children who receive inherited pensions of over 3,000 leva per month are not considered children supported by their parents, and no bonuses are paid for them.

Article 15. Bonuses are paid to the wife, if both she and her husband are employed or receive pensions and have the right to receive monthly bonuses for children.

Article 16. In case the parents are divorced, the bonuses are paid to the one who supports and rears the children.

In cases where the parent with whom the child lives has no right to the monthly bonuses for the child, the other parent, who is required to pay monthly alimony for the support of the child, must add the monthly bonuses to the monthly alimony.

Article 17. Monthly bonuses for children are received one month after the request for financial aid was submitted.

Article 18. Monthly bonuses for children are paid in proportion to the number of days the insured has worked, as follows:

- a. The entire amount is paid if the insured has worked more than 12 days during the month
- b. Half the amount is paid if he has worked up to 12 days during the month
- c. No bonus is paid if the insured has worked less than 6 days during the month.

Monthly bonuses for children are paid also for the time the insured is on paid leave from the enterprise or the office.

Article 19. Monthly bonuses for children of insured blue- and white-collar workers and of employed pensioners are authorized and paid from the social security funds of the enterprise or office in which they are employed.

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III. MONTHLY FINANCIAL AID FOR THE SUPPORT OF CHILDREN
OF UNWED MOTHERS

Article 22. Unwed mothers who support their children are given monthly aid by the state amounting to 2,000 leva for the first child and up to 2,400 leva for each additional child.

By "unwed mothers" is meant mothers who are not legally wed when the child is born.

Unwed mothers who receive financial aid on the basis of this article do not receive monthly bonuses with their salaries on the basis of Article 12.

Payment of financial aid to unwed mothers is made by the people's soviet where the mother resides from the funds for social aid appropriated from the budget of that soviet.

Article 23. In the following cases an unwed mother does not receive financial aid for the support of a child:

- a. When the child is put in a children's institution or a communal home and is supported by the state
- b. When the mother is granted alimony for the support of the child
- c. When the mother lives in the same household with the father of the child.

Article 24. Aid for the support of a child is paid until the child is 12 years of age. The aid is received by the mother even after she marries, but only until the child reaches the age of 7.

Article 25. To obtain monthly financial aid for the support of a child, the mother must submit a request to the public health and social welfare service at the respective people's soviet.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate of civilian status.

IV. ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MOTHERHOOD

Article 28. Pregnant women, from the beginning of the sixth month of pregnancy, and nursing mothers to the time the child is 6 months old, are allowed a 50-percent increase in all rationed food.

They are supplied with special ration cards, after they present either a doctor's certificate of pregnancy or a birth certificate for the newborn child.

Article 29. Wet nurses providing milk receive an extra amount of rations, fixed by the Ministry of Internal Trade, in addition to the 50-percent increased ration.

Article 30. Legal authorities will prosecute, in accordance with the provisions of the penal code, all persons who perform illegal abortions, persuade pregnant women to undergo abortion, and insult and dishonor pregnant women and mothers.

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V. TAXING CHILDLESS MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
UNMARRIED, WIDOWED, MARRIED, OR DIVORCED

Article 31. All unmarried, widowed, married, and divorced Bulgarian and foreign citizens without children who reside in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and who are between the ages of 21 and 45 for women and 21 and 50 for men are required to pay a tax, as of 1 July 1951, amounting to 5 percent of their income.

Article 32. A 5-percent tax is withheld from the salaries or pensions of blue- and white-collar workers by state, public, or private enterprises or persons at the time salaries or pensions are paid; the income of lawyers, enterprise spokesmen, consultants of planning organizations, and members of the General Automobile Transportation Union (Note: The following are nontaxable: scholarships, bonuses given to shock workers and excellent workers for their achievements; bonuses to writers; bonuses for acquired technical skill and rationalization recommendations; financial aid for childbirth, illness, accidents, and death; and 40 percent of the pay of workers who use their own carts and draft animals); and the income of writers and workers in the field of science and the arts, engineers, architects, and other technical personnel with high school and university degrees.

For all other citizens the tax amounts to 5 percent of the income earned during the past fiscal year. The tax paid cannot be less than 1,000 leva per year.

The tax is computed from the income on which the income tax was based. The taxable income of members of farm workers' cooperatives is that received for credited workdays.

A minimum tax of 1,000 leva is paid by persons who do not pay any income tax.

Persons who have made a payment of 500 leva for 1951 pay only the remainder of the tax for 1951.

Blue- and white-collar workers, pensioners, lawyers, enterprise spokesmen, consultants of planning organizations, members of the General Automobile Transportation Union, writers, workers in the field of science and the arts, etc., who have incomes other than those obtained from salaries, wages, pensions, fees, etc., must pay a separate tax of 5 percent on the extra income.

Article 33. Persons who lose the right to exemption because they have completed their 21st year are required within a month to inform in writing the local people's soviet or the officer who disburses their salaries, wages, fees, etc., so that they can be taxed.

Persons who have not filed tax returns and those who have not informed the authorities within the prescribed time that they have reached their 21st year must pay the tax with an additional one percent interest for each previous month they failed to pay.

Article 34. The tax is paid to the account of the respective local people's soviet within the following periods of time:

a. By enterprises, offices, organizations, etc., which make withdrawals from the bank for payment of salaries, wages, and fees -- at the time they make the withdrawal

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b. Taxes withheld from fees paid to writers, workers in the field of science and the arts, engineers, architects, and other technical personnel with high school and university degrees -- not later than the tenth day of the following month

c. By all other persons -- twice annually, on 31 March and 30 September of the assessment year.

Article 35. The following are exempted from this tax:

a. Married couples, for one year after their marriage and for 2 years after their child has died

b. Parents whose children died in the war of liberation, as well as parents whose children died as brigade workers, trudovaks, and soldiers

c. High school and university students up to 25 years of age, provided they do not have an income, as well as soldiers and trudovaks who are in compulsory military service and have no outside income

d. Veterans disabled in the war or in the struggle against fascism, disabled workers with over 50 percent disability, and citizens with physical and mental defects who are in no position to earn a living.

Article 36. The tax is assessed and collected from the day the person reaches 21 years of age or from the day the reason for exemption disappears.

Article 37. The collection of the tax ceases:

a. When a child is born or adopted -- from the day of birth or adoption

b. In all other cases -- at the beginning of the following month.

Surplus amounts of taxes paid or withheld are refunded.

Article 38. In case parents are divorced, the parent who takes the children is exempt from the tax. The other is exempt only in case he or she has been ordered to pay alimony for the support of the children.

In families with stepchildren only the spouse whose children they are is exempt from payment of the tax; the other spouse is exempt only if he or she adopts them.

BULGARIANS TRYING TO INCREASE BIRTH RATE -- Istanbul, Yeni Sabah, 28 Jul 51

According to statements of 115 immigrants who arrived in Istanbul from Bulgaria yesterday, public morals in Bulgaria have become unbearable, with the Bulgarians resorting to every possible means to increase immorality, thereby increasing the birth rate. In this connection, the immigrants say, women and girls who are forced to register in the volunteer workers' groups known as brigades are being forced to sleep outdoors with men, and the government has instituted a system of paying 100,000 leva to women who bear illegitimate baby girls and 150,000 leva to those who bear baby boys.

Local municipal administrations are lending 60,000 leva to married couples; if the couple produces three children in 3 years, the debt is considered paid. These funds are also given to Turkish families, but if they emigrate to Turkey, the money is recovered by force even if the family has four children.

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LISTS' NUMBERS OF MOTHERS WITH 8 OR MORE CHILDREN -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo,
8 - 17 Mar 52

Recently the Presidium of the People's Assembly awarded the order "May-chinska slava" (Motherhood Glory) 1st Class and the honorary title of the same name to those mothers who had given birth to, reared, and educated eight or more children.

The awards were given to 93 mothers in Blagoevgrad Okoliya, 94 in Gotse Delchev Okoliya, 103 in Petrich Okoliya, 35 in Razlog Okoliya, 61 in Sandanski Okoliya, 27 in Burgas Okoliya, 34 in Aytos Okoliya, 12 in Grudovo Okoliya, 22 in Elkhovo Okoliya, 22 in Karnobat Okoliya, 5 in Kotel Okoliya, 6 in Malko Turnovo Okoliya, 4 in Michurin Okoliya, 8 in Pomorie Okoliya, 29 in Vratsa Okoliya, 42 in Berkovitsa Okoliya, 14 in Belogradchik Okoliya, 25 in Byala Slatina Okoliya, 8 in Vidin Okoliya, 4 in Kula Okoliya, 50 in Lom Okoliya, 33 in Mikhaylovgrad Okoliya, 63 in Oryakhovo, 37 in Kolarovgrad Okoliya, 23 in Novi Pazar Okoliya, 35 in Popovo Okoliya.

Eleven mothers were given the awards in Preslav Okoliya, 27 in Omurtag Okoliya, 23 in Turgovishte Okoliya, 54 in Pleven Okoliya, 17 in Lovech Okoliya, 13 in Lukovit Okoliya, 28 in Nikopol Okoliya, 51 in Svishtov Okoliya, 5 in Troyan Okoliya, 32 in Plovdiv Okoliya, 39 in Asenovgrad Okoliya, 25 in Devin Okoliya, 13 in Karlovo Okoliya, 171 in Pazardzhik Okoliya, 50 in Panagyurishte, 39 in Peshtera Okoliya, 11 in Pervomay Okoliya, 32 in Smolyan Okoliya, 33 in Ruse Okoliya, 53 in Belen Okoliya, 18 in Ispikh Okoliya, 9 in Dulovo Okoliya, 21 in Kubrat Okoliya, 43 in Razgrad Okoliya, 12 in Silistra Okoliya, 29 in Tutrakan Okoliya, 18 in Sofia City, 17 in Botevgrad Okoliya, 65 in Breznik Okoliya, 25 in Godech Okoliya, 28 in Dimitrovo Okoliya, one in Elin Pelin Okoliya.

The list continues: 28 in Ikhtiman Okoliya, 64 in Kyustendil Okoliya, 63 in Pirdop Okoliya, 69 in Radomir Okoliya, 15 in Samokov Okoliya, 101 in Sofia Okoliya, 57 in Stanke Dimitrov Okoliya, 11 in Trun Okoliya, 20 in Stara Zagora Okoliya, 10 in Kazanluk Okoliya, 19 in Nova Zagora Okoliya, 39 in Sliven Okoliya, 20 in Poperovgrad Okoliya, 27 in Chirpan Okoliya, 69 in Yambol Okoliya, 76 in Stalin Okoliya, 28 in Balchik Okoliya, 23 in General Toshevo Okoliya, 59 in Provadiya Okoliya, 9 in Tervel Okoliya, 21 in Tolbukhin Okoliya, 49 in Turnovo Okoliya, 21 in Gabrovo Okoliya, 49 in Gorna Oryakhovitsa Okoliya, 16 in Dryanovo Okoliya, 59 in Elena Okoliya, 19 in Pavlikeni Okoliya, 40 in Sevlievo Okoliya, 14 in Khaskovo Okoliya, 71 in Ardino Okoliya, 14 in Zlatograd Okoliya, 12 in Ivaylovgrad Okoliya, 49 in Krumovgrad Okoliya, 18 in Kurdzhali Okoliya, 31 in Momchilgrad Okoliya, 10 in Svilengrad Okoliya, and 13 in Kharmanlii Okoliya.

[Otechestven Front gave the same list as Rabotnichesko Delo, except on 9 March listed, in addition, 45 mothers as award winners in Teteven Okoliya; it also gave 17 award winners instead of five in Troyan Okoliya.]

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